

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1776.

THE

[NUMBER 1725.]

NEW-YORK

O R,

GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL;

THE

ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ANALYSIS OF BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775.

Flour at 40¢ per Cent.

A WHITE Loaf of fine Flour to weigh

1 lb. 8 1/2 oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel of 32	Reef per Barrel	40/0	
Four	19 0	Pork	45/0
Brown Bread	12 0	Salt	1/0
West-India Rum	4 0	India tea,	
New-England do.	3 0	Chocol. per Dos.	10/0
Muscovado Sugar	0 3	Bees Wax	1/0
Singapore ditto	1 3	Indian Corn per Bush.	3/0
Molasses	3 0	Wood	28 to 30/0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and

Setting, till Thursday next.

Day	High Water	H. M.	Set
Thursday	5	1	7
Friday	6	2	8
Saturday	7	3	9
Sunday	8	4	10
Monday	9	5	11
Tuesday	10	6	12
Wednesday	11	7	1

Days 9 Hours 42 min. the 25th.

Woodbridge, Jan. 23th, 1776.

I KENT may inform the public, that I DAVID KENT of the township of Woodbridge, have signed an affidavit in behalf of the Ministry, in opposition to, and against the good people on this continent, acting under the Continental Congress, and have been aiding and assisting to get others to sign said affidavit, which I am now heartily sorry for, and will for the time to come, act in every manner and shape, agreeable to the affidavit recommended by the Continental Congress, which I have signed: And do voluntarily sign my name to this public acknowledgment, as witness my hand.

DAVID KENT.

IN COMMITTEE, Jan. 2d, 1776.

WHEREAS, on or about the seventh day of October last, a certain small sloop, said to be the tender of the Viper sloop of war, was taken with three persons on board, in Barnegat Bay, and is now detained in possession of the Committee of the Province of New-Jersey, said Committee, in pursuance of the direction of the Provincial Congress, do publish the following descriptive advertisement, viz.

That the length of said small sloop from stem to stern, is about thirty feet; depth of her hold three feet and an half; her quarter deck twelve, and her main deck eighteen feet long; three cloths in the hold, and eight in the foot of her mainfall; her bowsprit five feet over her stem, with a bar of iron up the same; her horse piece of iron, and her burthen about three cords. The person, who says he is a midshipman, and had the command of her, informs, that she was taken from the Provost-Marshal at a place called Holme's Hole, laden with fuel, &c. and was sent by Admiral Graves to the Viper for a tender. If the original owner shall apply, prove property and pay charges, any time before the first of May next, he may have her again, in prize at condition. Signed by Order, J. BURROWS, Chairman.

An Extract from a Resolve of the Committee of Safety for New-Jersey.

Principals, Jan. 12, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a man and horse be kept in constant readiness, by each of the several Committees of Newark, Elizabeth-Town, Woodbridge, New-Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton, whose business shall be to forward all Expresses, to and from the Continental Congress; and that the aforesaid town Committees, shall on every intelligence of any invasion or alarm, send Expresses to the neighbouring town Committees, who are directed to provide Expresses, to forward the same from town to town, to the town Committees, and such officers of the militia, as they may think proper to notify thereof, throughout the colony, with as much expedition as may be in their power; and that all expenses incurred by such Expresses, the Treasurers of this colony, appointed by the Provincial Congress or either of them, are hereby required to pay, on order or orders, signed by the Chairman of either of the Committees of the townships of this Colony, which orders with indentments thereon by the person or persons to whom the same is made payable, shall be sufficient vouchers to the said Treasurers or either of them for such sum of money as they or either of them may pay thereon, as aforesaid.

A true Copy, By Order of the Committee, ABRAHAM CLARK, D. Sec'y.

TO BE SOLD BY

SAMUEL VAN HORNE,

At the lower end of Wall Street;

MADEIRA Wine, from eight to 20 years old, Port, Claret, Jamaica spirit, warranted ten years old; old Brandy, Quaker Bottles, and wickered bottles, from five to eight gallons.

MONEY TO BE LET.

ON Approved Security, from One Hundred to One Thousand Pounds.—Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY HEALTHY young Negro WENCH, 16 years of age, has had the small Pox and Measles, sold for no fault, but want of employ.—Enquire of the Printer.

The MONITOR, No. XII.

HERE is hardly any thing, which has been the fountain of greater evils, than a superstitious veneration for dignified names and characters. The mind of man is too little capable of discerning the true nature of those artificial distinctions which have been invented for the purposes of society; and is extremely apt to carry its reverence for them to an excess, destructive of the ends for which they were introduced. It frequently mistakes the shadow for the substance, and bestows that regard upon the former, which is only due to the latter. It even sometimes idolizes, what it should detest; because it happens to be disguised with the symbols and decorations of something excellent. To this may, in a great measure be attributed the grossest errors and absurdities in religion, and the most fatal corruptions in government. Statesmen and priests, availing themselves of the deep-rooted prejudices of men toward the credulous and sacerdotal characters, have found it an easy task, the first to establish a civil despotism over the bodies and estates, the last to erect a spiritual tyranny over the minds and opinions of mankind. Hence, (to say nothing of more ancient times) the fanatical reveries and wild superstitions of Popery, and hence that inundation of oppression, which has overwhelmed the Liberties of almost all Europe.

Nothing can be more unworthy the rational nature of man, nor more prejudicial to his interest in every respect, either as a moral agent, or as a member of civil society, than to yield to this propensity. It exposes him to every kind of error and illusion, and restrains him from doing justice, both to his intellectual powers and to his social concerns. It checks his progress in knowledge and improvement, prevents his enquiring into or attempting the reformation of old abuses, and prepares his mind for the reception of new. Those who assume the control of his judgment and conduct, in his various capacities, will be sure to take advantage of his weakness, and impose whatever may gratify their own interested views, however contrary to his real welfare and happiness.

Magistracy is essential to civil society, and ought to be revered, so far as it operates consistent with its own nature; and according to the great principles of the social compact, on which it depends. But it can convey no inherent indefeasible sacredness to the persons of those, who are invested with it. It, indeed, gives them authority, and entitles them to respect, if they act in all things, mindful of the end for which they received it; but if they deviate from this, and pervert it to contrary uses, they are only to be considered, as men;—men who have betrayed the most sacred trust, who have trampled upon all the bonds of fidelity and duty; and who have depreciated the most valuable jewel of society, by dedicating it to the vilest purposes. Magistrates can scarcely be too much honoured or esteemed, who conduct themselves agreeable to the important end of their institution; because the cares, anxieties and difficulties of their office are great, and the benefits flowing from the faithful discharge of it, are of the most extensive kind: Those, who are of an opposite cast, cannot be too much hated, or despised, because they neglect the fairest opportunities of doing good, for which alone they were constituted; and the ill-consequences of their actions are great and general calamities.

It is not in the most exalted Nations, nor in the most venerable functions, to consecrate villainy. Vice is still vice however wealthy, or noble, or powerful the perpetrator. Its intrinsic deformity is still the same, even though screened under the resplendent wings of Majesty itself. The rays of royalty rather serve to heighten and make it the more hideous to a discerning eye.—Properly estimated, the odiousness of vice is in proportion to the extent of its effects in society, and consequently in proportion to the more or less elevated condition, whence it proceeds. The crimes of the great are most hateful, because they are most pernicious; and wicked rulers by whatever title distinguished, are the most detestable monsters in human shape. A Nero and a Caligula can merit nothing but abhorrence, notwithstanding

ing their temples were adorned with the imperial diadem, and they boasted themselves the masters of the world.

In theory, these sentiments will meet with the fullest assent from all men; but in practice, there are many who depart from them, to the most criminal extreme. This is particularly the case with respect to princes. The imaginations of men are exceedingly prone to deify and worship them; though, to the great misfortune of mankind, they are more commonly fiends, than angels. Many seem to annex a peculiar sanctity to their persons, which serves to throw a mantle over their crimes, and either renders them invisible, or shades the greater part of their turpitude from observation, and rescues them from that detestation, which they deserve. It is noble and generous to love, to admire a virtuous prince.

Quod enim præstabilius est aut pulchrius munus deorum, quam castus, et sanctus, et diis similis princeps? But it is a proof of a little, illiberal mind, to venerate a bad man, and be blind to his faults; because he chances to be decked in the gorgeous trappings of royalty, and flutters in the vain pageantry of princely superiority. It betrays a superficial understanding, that cannot look beyond the surface; but, dazzled with the glare of external brightness, is unable to discover the darkness within. In such a man the senses overpower reason, and prejudice bars every avenue to truth. Sounding titles and glittering honours supply the place of real excellence, and varnish, or conceal the most despicable vices. With him, if a man be but a King, He's just, he's good, he's wise, he's every thing.

The disposition here described is daily exemplified in a number of instances. In the present controversy, many weak minds are seduced from their duty to their country, by an idolatrous veneration for the king and parliament, more especially for the former. They cannot bring themselves to imagine that any harm is intended them by majesty; and as the king's authority is given to all the proceedings against us, they would fain believe all is right on the part of Britain; and that the principal fault is chargeable on the colonies. Mistaken notions of loyalty eradicate all thoughts of opposition to the prince; and make them willing to submit implicitly to his will, and to kiss the hand that is raised for their destruction.

I wish these men would examine the characters of kings as they are to be found in any history ancient or modern. Their intonation would soon abate or entirely cease. The black catalogue of royal iniquities would rather stimulate their disgust, than feed their admiration. They would discover that the ambition and avarice, the pride, caprice and cruelty of monarchs have been the most fruitful sources of havoc, desolation and ruin among men. They would be sensible, that those attributes of perfection they are wont to ascribe to the British Sovereign, as they have no sufficient foundation in his own particular character, are altogether fancies and visions. Princes are but men; their exaltation cannot alter or purify their nature; and as such they are liable to errors, and susceptible of crimes. Their condition, instead of secluded them from the dominion of vice, eminently exposes them to it. Their enjoying the highest pitch of human power and grandeur, and being continually accustomed to receive the homage of inferior mortals, naturally make them haughty and overbearing, impatient of control, and fond of aggrandising themselves at the expense of all others. Their being educated in a taste for luxury, magnificence and pleasure, and surrounded with a greedy tribe of favourites, flatterers, and sycophants, powerfully incline them to rapaciousness. They are open to all the temptations the most formidable to frail humanity; and it is reasonable to expect, they would be oftener vicious, than virtuous; which is also verified by the general experience of nations.

If we contemplate the character of the present British Sovereign, as it is delineated in the transactions of his reign, without any predilection to him, from the mere circumstance of Majesty, we shall find it impossible to avoid the imputation of folly or

tyranny. If he has been the author of those mischiefs which the whole empire is tottering under, he must be a despot; and if he has simply been the dupe of a designing ministry, he must certainly be a very weak man. In either case, he is no good King, and however he may merit pity in one respect, he can have no claim to veneration in either.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 5.

This morning Lieut. Batut, and five grenadiers of the fourteenth regiment, who were wounded at the Great Bridge, with seventeen Tories, and eleven Negroes, arrived in town, under a strong guard from Norfolk. The wounded soldiers are sent to the hospital, most of the Tories and Negroes lodged in the public goal, and Lieut. Batut, with a few others, admitted on their parole.

Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from York, with intelligence that two top-mast vessels, and one of a smaller size, had been in sight, which were suspected to be two men of war and a tender, coming up to cannonade that town; upon which Capt. Gibson, with his West Augusta boys, were immediately ordered to reinforce the troops stationed there, and prevent any of Dunmore's hell hounds from landing to set fire to the houses. Many gentlemen volunteers likewise went from this city, to assist their brethren at York; and our worthy Delegates, then sitting in Convention, formed themselves under that old intrepid warrior, Col. Andrew Lewis, for the protection of the city. Capt. Gibson had marched but a little distance from town, when he was met by Col. Henry from York, with the agreeable intelligence that the two large vessels were a provision vessel from Cork, deep laden with beef, butter, potatoes, &c. the other from the Grenada, laden with rum, sugar, and several other necessaries, and the small vessel the brave Capt. Barron, carrying them up the river, out of the reach of the men of war.

January 9.

Extract of a letter from Col. Howe, to the Hon. the President of the Convention, dated Dec. 25, 1775.

"I am at present, Sir, so indispensably engaged that I have not time to be so particular as I could wish, had I any thing of importance to communicate; but, except some salutes from the men of war, matters remain just as they did when I wrote you last. No essential steps have been taken in respect to the exchange of prisoners, for which the enclosed copies of letters between Lord Dunmore and myself will, I hope, account in such a manner as to leave me, in the opinion of your Hon. Body, free from blame."

"Sir, Ship Dunmore, Dec. 25, 1775.

"I this moment received yours of the 24th, and in compliance with your request, have empowered the better Mr. Laurie, to agree to any one of your Lieutenants in our custody, being exchanged in place of Mr. Batut, Lieutenant of the 14th regiment, and to an equal number of your privates in lieu of those of the 14th with you now. I am, &c. Robert Howe, Esq. DUNMORE."

Colonel Howe's answer to the above.

"My Lord, Dec. 25, 1775.

"Delirious as we are to regain our friends in your custody, and to turn to the army the officers and men of their corps who have fallen into our hands, we can by no means submit to place the officers and soldiers of the army, who have been taken in battle, upon a footing with those officers of militia and the peasants that you have thought proper to deprive of their liberty. We have, since our march from the Great Bridge, taken a number of those who were in action at that place, among them some who acted under your commissions as field officers. Those I conceive may be equitably exchanged for those of the same rank in your hands; and, reluctant as I am to continue in confinement either your prisoners or ours, I shall consent to no exchange but such as equally shall warrant. I beg leave to refer you to Mr. Laurie for particulars. I should be glad to be favoured with a list of the prisoners you have in your hands, the rank they bear, and the manner in which they were taken. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's

Most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT HOWE, His Excellency Lord Dunmore.

• Plinius Panegyricus Trajano.

The Governor's reply to Col. Howe.

81a. Dec. 25, 1775.

"Your's of last night I received, and really am at a loss to know what your meaning is. You certainly, when you proposed an exchange of prisoners, could never have meant to pay your own people so poor a compliment, as not to look upon those, whom the Convention thought proper to appoint to hold military commissions, in any other light than officers; those you talk of as officers of militia and peasants, whom you say I have thought proper to deprive of their liberty, come under that predicament, and were taken armed against their liege-Sovereign. If the rank of officers in such army is not to be our guide, I own I am at a loss to know by what rule we are to be governed in an exchange of prisoners. I am, Sir, your humble servant, DUNMORE."

R. Howe, Esq; in Norfolk.

[The subsequent letters we are obliged to defer to make room for new matter by the eastern post.] The Otter sloop of war fired a broadside yesterday evening at the main guard in Norfolk, which wounded one man, and damaged several houses. And on the day following the whole fleet began a heavy cannonading, and under cover of their guns a number of men were landed, who set the town on fire in several different places. The most important particulars of this transaction are contained in the following extract.

Extract of a letter from Col. Howe, to the Hon. the President of the Convention, dated Norfolk, Jan. 2.

"The cannonade of the town began about a quarter after three yesterday, from upwards of one hundred pieces of cannon, and continued till near ten at night, without intermission; it then abated a little, and continued till near two this morning. Under cover of their guns they landed and set fire to the town in several places near the water, though our men strove to prevent them all in their power; but the houses near the water being chiefly of wood, they took fire immediately, and the fire spread with amazing rapidity. It is now become general, and the whole town will, I doubt not, be consumed in a day or two. Expecting that the fire would throw us into confusion, they frequently landed, and were every time repulsed, I imagine with loss, but with what loss I cannot tell. The burning of the town has made several avenues, which yesterday they had not, so that they may now fire with greater effect. The tide is now rising, and we expect at high water another cannonade. I have only to wish it may be as ineffectual as the last; for we have not one man killed, and but a few wounded. I cannot enter into the melancholy consideration of the women and children running through a crowd of shot to get out of the town, some of them with children at their breasts. A few have, I hear, been killed. Does it not call for vengeance, both from God and man? It is but justice to inform you, that I had the pleasure to find every officer ready to execute orders at a moment's warning, and that the men behaved with readiness and spirit. Col. Stevens went down at my command, and headed some men near the water, where he engaged a party, who had landed, with the spirit and conduct of a good officer. Of my friend Col. Woodford it is almost needless to speak, but I cannot avoid expressing that I received from him every assistance which conduct and spirit could give me."

We have just received an account of the taking 14 whites and two slaves, who were on board a tender sent out, as it is thought, to plunder the inhabitants on the sea coast, and to pick up such other base wretches as might be found to join in this scurried trade, as they had eight hand of arms, besides other military stores, on board. On Friday the 23d ult. advice was received at Hampton, that the tender was at anchor between the Lighthouse point and the mouth of York river. Captain Alexander, with 12 privates of his rifle company, Lieutenant Colmife and Ensign Holder, as volunteers, together with six other gentlemen volunteers from the Musqueteer, were detached, under the command of the aforementioned officer, who found the tender at anchor, as had been reported. The party continued reconnoitering the coast till about day light, notwithstanding the great severity of the weather. In the course of the night, which was exceedingly tempestuous, she cut her cable, and drifted on shore, when the crew left her, and betook themselves to flight. The party proceeded to examine, and after pursuing some distance, found the crew, whom they took, and brought to Hampton. On further examining the vessel, which could only be done by wading, as the storm continued, and the breakers were so violent, that those in the attempt were frequently beat off their feet, twenty four hand of arms, some new regimentals, and some other particulars, were found on board.

Intelligence is just come to town that we have taken a tender at Hampton, on board of which was Mr. Goodrich, who lately brought in a cargo of powder. It seems the is very valuable.

The Honourable General Convention have resolved that no provisions of any kind shall be furnished to the King's ships, so long as they come here with hostile intentions.

In the course of this week, upwards of 350 minute-men of the Prince William battalion, commanded by Col. William Grayson, have arrived in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17. By Captain Cochran, we learn, that our brethren of South Carolina are in high spirits, that they got large supplies of powder and arms; that having resolutely refused the men of war provisions or water, they were obliged to quit the coast. That the Tamar, (on board of which is Lord William Campbell, late Governor of South Carolina) having taken a sloop from Bermuda, with 260 half Johnesses, the property of a house in Charles-Town, the Convention had granted the injured, an order to sell as much of his Lordship's goods and chattels as would repay the money, &c. stolen from them; on which they sold his coach, horses, &c. and have wrote him word that they have a balance of 30l. which they are ready to pay to his order.

On Sunday last Colonel Kirkland, was brought to town from Cambridge, under a guard, and on Monday was committed to goal. This man was a ringleader of a gang of Tories in the back parts of South Carolina, from thence he went to the Virginia Negro chief, who sent him to General Howe at Boston, in a tender, which was taken by Captain Manly, in the Lee privateer. In the same tender was taken, Mr. Robinson, and Captain Matthews of Virginia, whom Dunmore was sending prisoners to Boston, under the guard of the above Colonel. These gentlemen arrived in town also on Sunday night, having, in their turn, had the pleasure of escorting Colonel Kirkland. In Committee of Safety, Philadelphia, January 17, 1776.

Such persons as are willing to erect Powder Mills in this province, within fifty miles distance of this city, are desired to apply to the Committee of Safety, who will lend them money on security, if required, for that purpose, and give them also other encouragement.

Extract from the Minutes, WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

By last Night's Eastern Post.

CAMBRIDGE, January 11. Last week a vessel arrived at Falmouth, from England, in which five American Captains of vessels came passengers. The London papers to November 2, were brought to this town on Saturday, and the next day sent by express to Philadelphia. The following are all the advices, collected partly from the papers, and partly from the reports of the passengers, that we have been able to obtain, viz.

"That the Duke of Richmond had entered a protest in the name of himself, and other Lords, against the address of the house presented to the King the Friday before. That the Duke of Grafton nobly declared that he could no longer support administration, unless the ministry changed their conduct against America, and in the strongest terms condemned the measure of embarking the Hanoverian troops before meeting of Parliament. That the Duke of Manchester was of the same opinion. That Lord Shelburne and the Duke of Richmond were determined to move that the late petition of the Congress to the King, should be laid before the house, as there was grounds in that petition, for an honourable reconciliation with America. That Lord North wished as ardently as any person to stop the effusion of blood on both sides; but thought it could only be effected by sending over a formidable army early in the spring, and appointing proper persons on the spot to give pardons as mentioned in the speech. That the Argo, with three companies of the 46th regiment, has not been heard of, and is thought to be lost; and that upwards of 600 vessels, which used to be employed in the American trade, are laid up in the river without employ. That a vast number of sheep, (said by some to be 12,000) had been shipped for America; but that after they were on board, a disaster appeared among them, of which a very considerable part of them died before the transports were ready to sail. That on the 19th of October there was a very violent storm or hurricane on the coast of England, in which several hundred sail of vessels suffered, some foundered, others beat to pieces, cast ashore or dismantled, and many hundreds, if not thousands, of people perished; that on Scilly only, 12 sail were beat to pieces, and every person on board them perished, besides a great number lost in the Channel. That one of the ministerial tools had swore that Mr. Sayre had been tampering with him with regard to seizing the King. That the King went to the Parliament house, on the first day of the present session, attended in an unusual manner, the guards being doubled, and each

man furnished with 36 rounds of cartridges. That the Bishop of Peterborough, heretofore on the ministerial side, had declared himself an advocate for the American cause. That the common people of England, notwithstanding seven eighths of them are in favour of America, will be able to effect very little in the cause of public liberty; the ministry being in possession of the strength of the nation, aided by a profligate, venal parliament, and encouraged, if not urged on, by a tyrant King, are determined to exert their whole force in effecting the subjugation of America to their arbitrary will. That they are resolutely determined to augment their army here, in the spring, to thirty thousand men, for which purpose they are endeavouring to raise recruits in different parts of Great-Britain and Ireland, but meet with very little success.

Before the vessel sailed, by which we received the above advices, Mr. Sayre, who had been committed to the Tower, was admitted to Bail. On the Banks of Newfoundland she spoke with the Orpheus frigate, which had sailed from England for Boston; but having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was returning home.

LONDON, November 1.

On Monday the 23d of October, 1775, in the morning, Mr. Sayre, banker, in Oxford road, was seized by two King's messengers upon an accusation of nothing less than an horrid and detestable enterprise against the personal Liberty of our Sovereign. In the evening of the day he was committed to the Tower by a warrant, for treasonable practices.

Nov. 2. We hear that Lord North's declaration in the House of Commons, that notwithstanding the offers of foreign assistance his Majesty had received, he was not fond of accepting any such, unless in cases of the most urgent necessity; and that he intended to send, at one and the same time, the most equitable terms of reconciliation to our fellow subjects in America, and the most respectable part of our army and navy to enforce obedience in case those terms should be rejected, meets with universal approbation.

The calling in foreign troops seemed to be considered as an indispensable measure by the friends of administration, it was judiciously remarked by Gen. Conway, that if once we set America the example, the too would apply for foreign aid; and if she offered her commerce to France, he did not doubt but that that country, finding England had applied to Russia for aid, would protect America, and thus a general war be brought on.

Cork, Dec. 9. This day the 28th regiment of foot, went down the river for Cove, to embark with the 46th regiment, on board the transports bound for America.

Some of the Hanoverian troops, who are assured will be sent directly, to join the King's army under General Gage. Six thousand we hear are destined for the fortresses of Gibraltar and Fort St. Philip.

HARTFORD, January 22. Letters from Cambridge of the 18th inst. mention, that at Newbury port, they had taken a ship from London, laden with coals, porter and cheese; a Brig from Ireland, with beef, pork, and butter, both intended for the army in Boston, and were in chase of three ships more. Also, that there was a confirmation that day from Boston, of the account of the storm at Newfoundland. By their own account, the damage was 150,000l. and the Placentia full of war lost.

A letter from Albany mentions, that by an Express they had advice, that Sir John Johnson had assembled about 500 men with a few Mohawk Indians, in a hostile manner. The County Committee immediately convened, and ordered the minute men, with four days provision and an ax to every sixth man, to march to Johnson Hall; on the 16th, General Schuyler with a large body of good soldiers, was at Schenectady, on his way to Johnson Hall.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Large reinforcements are preparing in different parts, with the utmost expedition, for the army at Quebec. An account of the repulse of our little army there, had been received at Cambridge, agreeing with the account in Gen. Wooster's letter, with this addition that the attack on our part was made; it is supposed by about 500 men, who had entered the town, and must have killed many of the enemy; that Col. Arnold and Major Ogden were in the hospital.

A letter from Westmoreland, dated the 27th December, mentions, that a body of 6 or 700 Tories, under one Plunket, had assembled in arms, (with two cannon) threatening destruction to all that opposed them. They were met on the 21st, by Col. —, with about 200 of his regiment, who after a short, but brisk firing, which killed a number of them, drove one wing into the mountains, and obliged the main body to retreat. On the 23d they, the Tories, attempted to cross the river and destroy the settlements there, but a party was prepared to receive them, who when they came near the shore, fired upon and killed 50 or 60 of them, when all the rest retired precipitately, and will hardly return this winter. On the other side there were but three killed, and two wounded.

The villain who robbed Captain Tink of a large sum of money and other things of value, as advertised in our last paper, was last week apprehended in this city. Most of the money was found upon him, and he was sent to Brunswick on Friday last.

We hear that two villains, who were principally concerned in spiking up a number of guns, a few days ago near King's-bridge, were accidentally detected, taken up, and will doubtless be punished as they deserve. A party is now in pursuit of their accomplices.

We hear from Long Island, that Col. Heard, with a detachment of Minute-men from the Jersey, pursuant to an order of the Continental Congress, has taken a few of the principal Tories in Queens County, that others are fled, and that all the rest had delivered up their arms, to the number of near a thousand.

We hear from New-Jersey, that on Monday last, the people in the sea port towns, having notice that a sloop ship with coals, porter, cheese, &c. for the murdering array in Boston, was arrived at the Hook, a number of men in a small vessel at night boarded, took and brought her into port, where they have unloaded her.

The Printer has been informed that in the list lately published in his paper, of the Delinquents in Queens County, he had omitted the name of one of his customers. He therefore takes this method to inform all whom it may concern, that the name in question is not in the original list sent him by the Provincial Congress, which he is ready to produce to any person that desires to see it.

[Notice to our CORRESPONDENTS. Remarks on the King's speech, in conjunction, on account of their length, we are obliged to defer. Answer to a Rebus in No. 1200, is abundantly too long, and too incorrect, for publication. A piece, dated Fairfield, December 11, 1775, concerning another piece, formerly mentioned, signed A. Z. quarter Master. That piece, according to the author's desire, as soon as time will permit, shall be carefully reviewed, and as he has permitted the blanks to be left for the names, if the Printer finds reason to alter his opinion of the tendency of the piece, it will be inserted in his paper; but whatever his opinion may be of the piece in question, his objection to publishing the names will remain, since, even admitting it necessary they should be known, he could not be justified in publishing them, on the credit of an anonymous writer.]

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

NEW-YORK.

To the PUBLIC.

What Amendment in the Constitution, and what Increase of neighbourly Love there would be, if greater regard were paid to that so truly valuable Rule "DO AS YOU WOULD BE DONE UNTO."

I concern me in a very particular manner, to be under the necessity of thus addressing you, but I flatter myself the visible Cause will in part plead my Excuse. When I sat out to establish this Office in June 1764, it was upon the strict Principles of doing Justice to my Employers, and rendering them every Service possible, within my Power and Ability; my chief Object in view was that Support which, though your consideration favours, I have hitherto obtained, and by which I have received your greatest Approbation of the Undertaking. I indeed had it in my Hopes that an experienced Conductor, added to the approving myself a useful Member to Society, would one Day be the Means to restore, that the greatest Liberty a dependent Individual can enjoy, "the full Exercise of his regular Profession;" but in this I have hitherto been disappointed, and now, from the increasing Difficulty of the task as unhappy Times, I feel the want of that Liberty in a Manner I never expected. Still to be kept in a distracted State, after living so many Years a decent, industrious and respectable Citizen, with great deference, an uncommon Hardship, especially considering (unless first attacked) I have never said, or done ought, to give Offence. That I have rather too closely pursued the inopportune Maxim of letting the Morrow take care for itself, may be true; but none can say I have acted as the bad Tenant, who caries the Measure from off his Lordship's Farm; for I have cheerfully distributed my little Earnings on the Spot, and ever gloried in your enabling me to support the Character of a Gentleman, in despite of all my Enemies: Of whom, let the most invidious and designing, call me by what Nick name they may, Whig or Tory, or urge what their own Wickness can invent to my Disadvantage, until I shall be put into possession of my last Six Feet Freehold, this will be my principle, and this my ever fervent Wish, "That the Crown and Dignity of my Royal Sovereign may be supported, and a speedy Peace, both lasting and honourable, restored to AMERICA, without that Effusion of Blood which may endanger a Division of this fine Country, in any Manner similar to that of the Polish PLUM CAKE."

As a Brother from Adam, &c. nearly returning into Mama's Lap, I crave your occasional Remembrance of this Office, upon a firm Dependence that the Business thereof will be efficiently executed, and that I remain with great Truth,

Your affectionate Friend and faithful Servant, JOHN C. KNAPP, Attorney at Law, de B. R. See the Westminster Magazine for August, 1764, Page 416.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Committee of Safety in this City have taken into consideration the utility of putting into execution as speedily as possible, the plan proposed in the New York Journal, No. 1775, for promoting and establishing a Manufactory here, for the purpose of employing our industrious poor: They have therefore ordered a certain sum for that laudable purpose, and have appointed JOHN RAMSAY, of this City, to the present superintendency thereof. The present serves therefore to request, That all hatters, and spinners of flax, and weavers of linen yarn, who incline to serve in these different branches, do immediately, as soon as convenient, apply to said John Ramsay, who will treat with them accordingly.

Any person having flax, or linen yarn to dispose of, may apply as above.

WANTS A PLACE, A S A Wet Nurse, a Young Woman with a good Breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

OSNABURG'S,

To be SOLD,

At SOLOMON SIMSON'S,

In STONE-STREET,

Who has likewise,

A few low priced CHINTZES, with some coarse; and INDIGO.

two willows, who were principally
king up a number of just, a few
ing-bridge, were accidentally de-
and will doubtless be punished as
a party is now in pursuit of their ac-

Long Island, that Col. Heard, with
Minute-men from the Jersey, in
order of the Continental Congress,
of the principal Tories in Queens-
are fled, and that all the rest
their arms, to the number of near

New Jersey, that on Monday last,
sea port towns, having notice that
coals, porter, cheese, &c. for the
in Boston, was arrived at the Hook,
in a small vessel at night boarded,
ther into port, where they have

has been informed that in the list
in his paper, of the Delinquents in
he had omitted the name of one
He therefore takes this method
om it may concern, that the name
in the original list sent him by the
ess, which he is ready to produce
at desire to see it

our CORRESPONDENTS,
King's speech, in continuation, on
length, we are obliged to defer.—
us in No. 1750, is abundantly too
correct, for publication.—A piece,
December 11, 1775, concerning
formerly mentioned, signed A. Z.
That piece, according to the au-
thor as time will permit, shall be
ed, and as he has permitted it
for the names, if the Printer finds
an opinion of the tendency of the
inserted in his paper; but whatever
be of the piece in question, his ob-
serving the names will remain, since
necessary they should be known,
qualified in publishing them, on the
same writer.)

EDITOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, TO THE PUBLIC.

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neighbourly Love there would be, if
were paid to that so truly valuable
you would be done unto."

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the want of that Liberty in a Man-
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living for many Years a decent, in-
respectable City, is with great de-
mon Hardship, especially consider-
I have never said, or done
Offence. That I have rather too
the impolitic Maxims of letting the
for itself, may be true; but none
Red as the bad Tenant, who carries
off his Lordship's Farm; for I
distributed my little Earnings on the
period in your enabling me to sup-
er of a Gentleman, in despite of all
whom, let the most invidious and
be by what Nick name they may,
or urge what their own Wick-
to my Disadvantage,—until I shall
ellion of my last Six Feet Freehold,
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be supported, and a speedy Peace,
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Polish PUM-Cake."

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brance, upon a firm Dependence that
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with great Truth.

Honorable Friend and faithful Servant,
JOHN C. KNAPP,
Attorney at Law, &c. B. R.
Westminster Magazine for August,

TO THE PUBLIC.

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creation as speedily as possible, the
the New York Journal, No. 1755,
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able purpose, and have appointed
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upon as convenient, apply to said
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on having flax, or linen yarn to
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TS A PLACE,
et Nurse, a Young Woman
good Breast of Milk. Enquire
R. 25-18

A BURG'S,
TO BE SOLD,
OMON SIMON'S,
TONE-STREET,
Who has LICKWICK,
priced CHINTZES, with
fe; and INDIGO. 25-18

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Jan. 5. MR. PURDIE,

I HOPE our countrymen will not be at all
dispirited at the destruction of Norfolk,
but rather rejoice that half the mischief our
enemies can do us is done already. They
have destroyed one of the first towns in Ame-
rica, and the only one (except two or three
in Virginia, which carried on any thing like
a trade, it is only sharing part of the suf-
ferings of our American brethren, and we
can now glory in having received one of the
keenest strokes of the enemy, without flin-
ching. They have done their worst, and to
no other purpose than to harden our soldi-
ers, and learn them to bear without dismay,
all the most formidable operations of a war
carried on by a powerful and cruel enemy;
to no other purpose than to give the world
specimens of British cruelty, and American
fortitude, unless it be to force us to lay aside
that childish fondness for Britain, and that
foolish tame dependence on her. We had
born so long with the oppression of an un-
generous restriction of our trade, of a restric-
tion, in some instances, which seemed cal-
culated merely as badges of our subjection,
and had been contented so long with barely
refusing to purchase commodities which they
had taxed for the purpose of raising a reve-
nue in America, that our patience and mo-
deration served but to encourage them to
proceed to greater lengths. To greater
lengths they have proceeded, as far as the
proudest tyrants lust of despotism, stimu-
lated by cruelty, a rancorous malice and an
infernal spirit of revenge could hurry them.
How sunk is Britain! Could not Britons
venture to wage war with Americans till
they were told that Americans were cowards,
till they had disarmed them, or had, as they
thought put it out of their power to pro-
cure arms, nor even then without the as-
sistance of Roman Catholics and Indians,
and endeavouring to raise amongst us a do-
mestic enemy? Was this like a brave and
generous nation! If they were lost to all the
feelings of Britons, for men contending for
the support of the British constitution, if
they were determined to conquer America,
why did they not attempt it like Britons?
Why meanly run about to the different
powers of Europe, entreating them not to
assist us? Why make use of every base and
inhuman stratagem, and wage a savage war,
unknown amongst civilized nations? Surely
whoever has heard of Carleton's, Connelly's,
and Dunmore's plots against us, cannot but
allow that they must have been authorized
by a higher power; and whoever believes
this, cannot but wish to be instantly and
ever removed from under such a power, and
to be guarded most effectually against it.
Most freely would I cut the Gordian knot
which has hitherto so firmly bound us to
Britain, and call on France and Spain for
assistance against an enemy who seem bent
on our destruction; but who, blessed be God
of Hosts, have been baffled in most of their
attempts against us, been chastised in all, and
have made many attacks upon us without
being able to kill a single man.

AN AMERICAN.

Extract of a letter from Col. Elliot, to Col.
Patrick Henry, dated Hampton, Jan. 5.
"Enclosed you have the copy of a letter
from Col. Woodford to me, dated three
o'clock yesterday, since which a snow and
two small vessels have gone up to Norfolk.
She appeared to have a great many men on
board, but was not a vessel of war. There
are three others (one a brig) in the bay, this
morning coming up, which Capt. Barron
has just gone to look after. Some little
time after my express left Norfolk, with the
enclosed, a very heavy firing began and con-
tinued chief part of the night; and a con-
siderable fire was discovered there about
dark, which continued burning many hours."

CAMBRIDGE, January 11.

Last Monday evening Major Knowlton
was dispatched with 100 men, to make an
incursion into Charlestown. He crossed the
Mill Dam, which lies between Cobble Hill
and Bunker's Hill, about nine o'clock, and
immediately proceeded down the street on
the westerly side of Bunker's Hill; a party
of the men, under the command of Capt.
Keys, at the same time were ordered to take
post on the east side of the street, just under
the hill, in order to intercept any persons
who might escape from the houses in the
street, some of which were occupied by the
enemy. Those houses which were a little
without the compact part of the town, the
enemy suffered to remain unburnt in June
last, for their own convenience.—They were
now surrounded and set fire to by our men.
In one of them they found 6 soldiers and
one woman, all of them except one refrac-
tory fellow, who was killed, were brought
off. In another of the houses, according to
the information of the prisoners, lived 17
of the enemy's carpenters. As the woman
says she went to this house, in order to bor-
row something, just before our men arrived;
but seeing no light, and not being able to
get into that part of the house where they
kept, she concluded they were all asleep;—

as it is very certain no one escaped from the
house;—and as our men set the building on
fire very suddenly, it is thought the whole
17 perished in the flames. We burnt 10
houses, and brought off 6 or 7 muskets.
Three or four houses are still standing. The
whole was performed in less than an hour,
without the loss of a single man, either kil-
led or wounded, notwithstanding the enemy
kept up a considerable fire of musketry from
Bunker's Hill.

NEWPORT, January 8.

Last Monday night the Tory house and
Barracks on Goat Island were set on fire,
and destroyed; but whether by the people
belonging to the ships of war in this harbour,
or by the Continental troops stationed on
this island, we are not absolutely sure; but
it is certain that one or two tenders were ly-
ing close in with Goat Island early on Thurs-
day morning.
Last Tuesday a sloop, which had a Pass
from Capt. Wallace, put off from this town,
with a number of families, with their house-
hold furniture, provisions, &c. to go up the
river; but soon after, the was brought too
by the men of war, and some provisions,
and two men belonging to this town, were
taken out and carried on board the ship Rose,
and not yet released, though there was a
truce subsisting between this town and Cap-
tain Wallace at the same time! The per-
sons detained are Messrs. John Duncan and
Benedict Dayton.

NEW-LONDON, December 29.

By authentic advices from Martinico we
learn, that on the 4th of October last, Cap-
tain Grant Gordon, commander of the Ar-
gus, an English frigate, lying in the harbour,
in search of powder, (supposing her to be an
English vessel bound to North America.)
Intelligence of this coming to the master of
the sloop, who was on shore, he immediately
repaired on board his vessel to know the rea-
son of this conduct; the lieutenant of the
frigate demanded his papers, and on the
master's refusing to exhibit them, a
squabble ensued, which being discovered by
the people on shore, they went to the as-
sistance of the French Master, on which the
lieutenant and some other officers and sailors
went on shore, where they were soon sur-
rounded by a numerous mob, which this in-
sult had collected; mean while the people
in the boat were drove from the shore with
showers of stones which were thrown at
them, the officers at the same time were
hooted at by numbers of sailors and negroes,
who followed them to the Governor's where
they went to make complaint; but the Go-
vernor ordered them immediately to depart,
or he would have them punished for their
insolence: After much difficulty the officers
of the frigate got into their boat and made
off.—During the tumult a boat was sent on
board the frigate, to know the reason of
this conduct, and the frigate was soon after
ordered out of the reach of their cannon.

HARTFORD, January 5.

Last Wednesday Major Wales came to
town from Montreal, with fourteen Indian
Chiefs of the Cognawaga tribe, whom he
was conducting to his Excellency General
Washington at Cambridge and on Friday
they set off for that place. He likewise had
several children of the same tribe, who were
to be sent to Dartmouth College.

NEW-HAVEN, January 18.

Extract of a letter from Col. Arnold, dated,
Camp before Quebec, Dec. 16, 1775.

"I wrote you a few days since of our ar-
rival before this place, since which we have
been busy in erecting a battery of six guns,
which the severity of the weather, rendered
very difficult; however, the fortitude and
perseverance of the soldiers overcame every
difficulty, and we completed our battery
two days since, within 500 yards of St.
John's Gate, and under a continual dis-
charge of the enemy's heavy cannon.—They
have killed us six men, and wounded as many
more. We have played on them very brisk-
ly from our battery these two days, and
from a five mortar battery in the suburbs of
St. Roch's, within 150 yards of the walls,
where I have taken my post for two or three
nights. We have several times set the town
on fire, which was soon extinguished. Pre-
vious to the opening our battery General
Montgomery sent a flag to Gov. Carleton,
which was denied admittance; and the of-
ficer was told to make the best of his way
from the walls, as the Governor would re-
ceive no message. This was rather polit-
er than the treatment my officer received, who
was fired at twice, and narrowly escaped.
It is proposed by the General to storm the
place.—We hold a committee of war this
evening,—if the officers and men can be
brought to be hearty in the affair, I make
no doubt of succeeding, as we have about
one thousand effective men, and the garrison
consists of only fifteen hundred, and near one
thousand of them disaffected. If the place
is not stormed the shall turn it into a block-

ade, and wait time and the arrival of more
troops and artillery; for take the place we
must, or fall in the attempt."

The following disfigureable Intelligence,
was received at Hartford last Tuesday, and
inserted in the paper there, viz.

Extract of a letter from General Wooster, to
Colonel Warner, at Bennington, dated,
Montreal, January 6, 1776.

"Dear Sir,
"With the greatest distress of mind I now
sit down to inform you of an unfortunate at-
tack made upon Quebec, between the hours
of four and six in the morning of the 31st
of December; unfortunate indeed for us:
in it fell our brave General Montgomery,
his Aid de Camp Mr. McPherson, Captain
Cheesman, Captain Hendrick, of the Rif-
lemen, and two or three subaltern officers, and
between 60 and 100 privates, the number
not certainly known, and about 300 officers
and soldiers taken prisoners; among whom
are Lieut. Col. Green, Major Meigs, and a
number of Captains and under officers: Col.
Arnold wounded in the leg in the beginning
of the action, as was Major Ogden in the
shoulder, and brought off to the general
hospital.—I have not time to give you all
the particulars."

On the third instant, two or three of the
prisoners in Newgate, Symsbury, were suf-
focated and expired, by means of a charcoal
fire.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Dec. 25.

"We have lately received news from the
camp before Quebec, that the city is so close-
ly blockaded they can get neither in, nor
out, but by permission of the troops under
the command of General Montgomery;
that brave Commander has summoned the
town to surrender without loss of blood,
to troops that are determined to conquer, cost
what it may; his humanity far exceeds the
prudence of the people in town: He has ta-
ken uncommon pains to convince the inha-
bitants he does not come wantonly to shed
blood, nor distress an individual; but if they
do not prevail on the Governor to surren-
der the town soon, he will be under the ne-
cessity of taking it by assault, which his ar-
my, to a man, are determined to do, or fall
in the attempt. They have it in their power
to destroy the town whenever they please,
but that is their dernier resort. What can
withstand men of their resolution? They
have taken the forts of St. John's, perhaps
two as strong forts as ever were taken of
their size. During the campaign they had
almost incessant rains, and were incamped
in a swamp mud less deep, almost every day
out of their tents; and now they have to en-
counter with intense cold, have made their
batteries of snow, water, and fascines, in
forming of which, the frost makes it a solid
body of ice, and proof against 24 pounders
from the town. We expect every day to
hear its being taken by assault.—What dis-
tress must the inhabitants be thrown into at
this season, should the Governor suffer it?
and we expect he will, for every man now
in the city is a soldier, I mean are obliged
to bear arms, and obey military command."

COMMON COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Ordered, That the Assize of Bread be
as follows: Rye Flour at 10s. per Cwt. a Rye
Loaf to weigh 2lb. 14 oz. for four Coppers.
Published December 5, 1775.

[Whereas the last paragraph in the Monitor No.
10, as Election, has given offence to several
readers, as being understood to recommend the
continuance of Assizes for three years. But it was
not the author's meaning, which is more fully ex-
plained in the second paragraph above the last,
where he says, there might be in a small Province, with-
out any great inconvenience, annual elections; but they
ought by no means to be delayed longer than three years.
That, it would be best to have annual elections,
but if such could not be made without great incon-
venience, then they ought by no means to be de-
ferred longer than three years. This sense agrees
with the whole scope of the argument, which strongly
cautions the people against trusting the power
out of their own hands, without certain means of
recovering it.]

WHEREAS a certain sloop called the POLLY
and ANN, destined for Boston, and laden
with provisions, &c. for the Ministerial Troops
there, was lately stranded upon Mansquon Beach,
in the Colony of New-Jersey; and whereas the
Committee of Safety of said Colony has taken pos-
session of said sloop and cargo, committing them
to the care of the subscribers, and permitting them
to deliver to the seamen and passengers, their wear-
ing apparel, bedding, chests, &c. provided they,
in a reasonable time, call for the same. This is to
give public notice, that there are yet in their pos-
sion a number of beds with bedding, and chests,
with wearing apparel and other sundries, which
will be delivered to the owners, proving property;
if they apply personally on or before the 15th day
of February next, otherwise they will be sold to pay
debts. (41-9) DAVID FORMAN,
MONMOUTH, NEW J. NATH. SCUDDER,
JERSEY, Jan. 17 } THOMAS HENDERSON.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE in Chatham, or Pe-
taick River, it has four rooms on a floor, with
fire places to each, a large entry, cellar, &c. likewise
two acres of good land, whereon is a stable, good
garden, court yard, &c. It is situated on the main
road from Morris-Town to Elizabeth Town, about
twelve miles from the latter, and is very suitable for
a tradesman. For particulars enquire of Messrs Paul
Day or Doctor Stephen Ball, in Chatham. 25-18
Chatham, Morris-County, Dec. 19, 1775.

Fairfield, January 15, 1776.

MR. HOLT,
I TRANSMITTED to you, to be inserted in the
Journal, last November, the proceeding of the
united forces of Fairfield and Stratford, to disarm the
Tories in Newtown and Redding, and the names of a
number of persons that signed the association in
Fairfield, Newtown and Redding: If that association is
carried or is made, you are desired to insert the
names of the following persons that have signed the
association, viz.

In FAIRFIELD.

Gerthom Lyon, Jonathan Lyon, Abel Lyon,
Thomas Lyon, Jesse Lyon, Daniel Lyon, junr.
Gerthom Baskley Gerthom Lyon, junr. John
Thorp, John Walker.

In REDDING.

Daniel Morehouse, Amos Wheller, John Lyon,
John Raymond, Leistrus Wheller, James Morgan,
John Sanford, John Gayer, Timothy Platt, William
Lee, Hes. kiah Platt, Israel Kowland, Peter Egler,
Joshua Hall, James Gray, John Drew, junr. John
Samer, Andrew Knapp, Stephen Lary, Isaac Drew,
Joseph Platt, James Adams, Nehemiah Gray, Seth
Banks, Isaac Platt, Elias Griffith, Ebenezer Olinde,
John Lee, Elias Lee, John Drew, Samuel Hawley,
James Lyon, Daniel Lyon, Jonathan Meeker,
Ephraim Deffert, Nehemiah Clark, Peter Thorp,
Jonathan Mallory, junr. Ephraim Wheeler, junr.
John Sanford, Ely Lyon, John Picket, junr. Wil-
liam Manrow, Abel Burr, jun. Shubal Dineit, John
Lary, Abner Gilbert, Nathan Lee, John Hall, Abi-
jah Morgan, Darling Gaier, Moses Knapp.

In NEW-TOWN.

Nehemiah Burch, William Warner, Noah Par-
mele, Daniel Foot, Abner Griffin, Ephraim Lavy,
Joel Lake, Matthew Peck, John Fairchild, Zadock
Sherman, Abel Bennett, John Baldwin, Moses Peck,
Abraham Ferris, Ebenezer Beers, Thomas Wheller,
Jotham Sherman, Thomas Skedmar, Benjamin Cur-
tis, junr. John Johnson, Zachariah Brown, Ebenezer
Hawley, Caleb Lobdell, Ezekiel Bradley, Elias
Barlow, Thomas Chambers, Ezra Peck, Nathan
Norton, Zachariah Clark, Leta Tuttle.

Found Ridge, January 10, 1776

THE Committee of Observation for the United
town of Bedford, and precincts of Pound-Ridge
and Salem, in Westchester county, now convened,
taking into their serious consideration, the bad con-
sequences that arise to our distressed country, in sup-
plying the markets of New-York, with provisions;
by means whereof, our common enemy gets their
supply of provisions.

Resolved, That this Committee, from and after
the date hereof, do strictly forbid any of the inha-
bitants of said town and precincts, directly or in-
directly, to carry or cause to be carried by land or
water, Provisions of any kind to said Market, as al-
so, they direct the Minute men, and all others that
are friends to their country, to do their utmost, to
stop all drovers of fat cattle and sheep, hogs, poultry,
or any other provision whatsoever, and from
being drove or carried through either said town
or precincts, for the purpose aforesaid, without
leave of this Committee, on the penalty of being
deemed enemies to their country.

Extract from the Minutes,
ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Found-Ridge, January 17, 1776.

THE above Committee met according to adjour-
nement.—Having two men brought before them,
on suspicion of their being enemies to their country.
On examination, one said his name was Samuel
Henman, belonging to Charlotte county—the other
said his name was Samuel Wilcock, of Albany
county; that they had been to New-York, had put
up at John Fower's; that they had been on board the
Dutchess of Gordon, that said Fower had given them
three books, which was found with them, to con-
vince the back inhabitants, entitled, "The Address
of the people of Great-Britain to the inhabitants of
America;" two of said books the Committee or-
dered to be burnt before their eyes, and kept
one to show the cause of their conduct with them;
and many other circumstances while under exami-
nation, made it appear to the Committee, that they
had acted inimical to their country; and all the
friends thereof are desired to use them accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes,
ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD.

A HOUSE and LOT of LAND, in Keway,
containing about 27 acres, (3 of which is good
mowing ground) pleasantly situated on a public
road, between Amboy and Elizabeth-Town, eight
from the former, and six from the latter, and front-
ing a pleasant navigable river, within sight of four
public landings, from which, boats have frequently
failed to New-York, in three or four hours.—
The HOUSE has been lately built, contains three
rooms on the lower floor, with two fire places,
three rooms above, a good cellar, a piazza in front,
a well of the best water, an excellent garden plot,
a barn and chair house, a convenient work shop,
about forty apple trees in their prime, some peach
and pear trees.—Also, another LOT, lying near
the other, containing about eight acres, is an ex-
cellent piece of meadow.—Also, a small HOUSE
and LOT, about fifty rods in front, and two hun-
dred deep, situated near two of the landings above
mentioned. The House is in good repair, contains
two rooms with fire places in each.—The whole to
be sold together or separately, as best suits the pur-
chaser. For further particulars, enquire of Isaac
Shotwell, living on the premises, who will give an
indisputable title for the same, or the Printer hereof.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on Monday the 15th instant,
from the Subscriber, an apprentice lad, named
JOHN WEBB, born in New-York, about thirteen
years of age, five feet eight inches high, fair com-
plexion, light brown hair and eyes, by trade a
blacksmith.—He had on a dark dove coloured knee
coat, a pair of buckskin breeches, a pair of home-
spun stockings, and a pair of new shoes.—Took
with him a pair of blue flag breeches, and a close
coloured coat.—Whoever takes up and returns the
said apprentice, or secures him in any goal, giving
notice to his said master, shall receive the above re-
ward. JOHN SAILLY, Cutler.

All persons are hereby warned not to har-
bour entertain or conceal the said apprentice, as
they will answer it at their peril. 25-18
N. B. He proposed going to Boston.

POET'S CORNER.

To the AUTHOR of the Lines in the Poet's Corner of the New-York Journal, No. 1724, from his humble servant, to whom they were addressed.

[Who'er engages Ladies, ought to know, They'll have the last word, always, and last blow.]

GOOD Sir! I first your pardon crave, For an Essay, on one so brave; I find you are, true blue, And as I sit upon this spot, I can affirm, I know you not; Nor had offence in view. But felt indignant at each name, Was introduced, of noted fame For characters most vile: Such as Lord North, and Nero too; With Jove, who did the maid undo, The melody made me smile. For tho' I own, that some were just, Yet why with good should bad be thrust Like spoilers in between? To write correct, its deem'd a fault, When we would characters exalt, To blend them with the mean. Your kind Remonstrance pleas'd me much, Because so gentle in the touch; But still I must retort, That sometimes we may criticize, Both while we answer or advise, When aiming to be short.

RULES AND ORDERS FOR REGULATING THE MILLITIA.

Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20, 1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an APPENDIX. To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the COFFEE-HOUSE.

A YOUNG WOMAN with a good young Breast of Milk, would go into a Family as a Nurse; she can be well recommended. Enquire of Mrs. Fisher in Stone Street.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership of Shaw and Long being now dissolved, this is to request, all those who are indebted to them, by bond, note, or book debt, to be as freely as possible, in discharging the same, either to John Shaw, or James Long, and all those to whom they are indebted, are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership of THOMAS and JAMES TARDEN being expired, this is to request all those who are indebted to them, to discharge the same as speedily as possible: All accounts that remain unsettled on the first of March, will be put in the hands of an Attorney, and all those to whom they are indebted are desired to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled.

January 18, 1776.

WHEREAS a person who called by the name of JOSEPH MCQUEEN, about the 24th of September last, left at the house of the subscriber, a brown HORSE and two saddles, in pawn for a debt, which he at that time contracted; and as the subscriber has been informed, that if he does not come and take them away before the 10th of February next, that they will then be sold for the payment of his debt and charges.

JEAN ALLEN.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, at Sussex Court House, New-Jersey, last Saturday night, an Irish servant named EDWARD MOFFATT, about 27 years of age; he is much marked with the small pox, has a remarkable mole on one side of his nose, brown curled hair and large grey eyes; Had on an old felt hat, a brown coat, with a red collar, pale blue cloth jacket, with brass buttons, under it an old Damask jacket, buckskin breeches, very greasy, square metal knee buckles, an orange shirt, blue yarn stockings, old shoes, and an Indian blanket. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his said master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable charges paid by

THOMAS ANDERSON.

January 8th, 1776.

To be SOLD, or EXCHANGED for a House in New-York.

A Convenient FARM, lying 10 miles up the North River, and two miles west of it, containing 200 acres of land, 90 of which is under good improvement, well watered with living springs, arable and meadow land sufficient for a large flock, and near a public landing on the river; a good dwelling house well finished, barn and other out houses, fit and commodious for a farmer, trader or gentleman. Any person inclining to purchase or exchange, as above mentioned, may know further, by applying to me the subscriber, living on the premises, or to Abraham Ely, Carman, in Warren-street, New-York.

ABRAHAM PERKINS.

New Marlborough, Jan. 23.

Boulting-Cloths.

AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL, to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN UNDERHILL'S, near Beekman's Slip. New-York, 11th January, 1776.

To be SOLD, at Elizabeth-Town,

THE House, Out-Houses, and Gardens, with a Lot of Land contiguous to the same, belonging to WILLIAM P. SMITH, Esq; It is esteemed to be one of the largest and most convenient Seats in that Village; furnished with every Accommodation requisite for a Gentleman's Family, and supplied with a Variety of the best Fruits.

SAMUEL LOUDON,

Published the first Number of his News Paper, intitled the NEW-YORK PACKET, on Thursday the fourth current, to be continued weekly. The NEW-YORK PACKET is printed on large and good Paper, with elegant Types, almost new. Those who incline to encourage the Publication of it, will be pleased to send in their Names, with Directions where to send their Papers. Due Pains shall be taken in forwarding the Papers by Post-Riders, and in providing fit Persons to carry them to the Customers in this City. Those who incline to take the New-York Packet from the first Number, may be supplied by their Most humble Servant,

SAMUEL LOUDON.

WHEREAS in the list of Delinquents in Queen's county, published in the New-York Journal, No. 1722, is inserted the name Henry Sudam, which many have supposed to be the subscriber, who not choosing to lie under the imputation of being an enemy to his country, takes this method to make known to the public, that the person called Henry Sudam, in the said list, is not the subscriber, HENDRICK SUDAM, 23-26 Miller, living at New Town, L. Island.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber an apprentice young man, named HENRY LEE, a well set man, about five feet eight inches high: Had on when he went away, a grey fur coat, brownish coloured wilton coat, new buckskin breeches, with sundry other clothes; is supposed to have gone to the camp at Cambridge. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all necessary charges, paid by

OLIVER SPENCER.

Elizabeth Town, Dec. 12, 1775.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a farrow brindle COW, about three years old, very small, her forehead white.—The owner is desired to call, pay charges and take her away. ABRAHAM CANNON.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phoenix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. New-York, October 3, 1775.

BY virtue of writs of Fieri Facias and Vendit, out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New-York, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William Earl of Sterling, I have seized and taken the undermentioned lots and parcels of land, being in the patent of Cheesecake, county of Orange, and Province aforesaid; All which I shall expose to sale by way of public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th of January next, at the house of Francis Smith, in Smith's Cove, at 10 o'clock in the morning, per me

JESSE WOODHULL, Sheriff of Orange County.

The following lots of land are in the Cheesecake Patent, in Orange County, near Haverstraw, on Hudson's river, (viz.)

1. Farm part of lot No. 1, 72 acres
2. ditto lot 2, 122 ditto each
3. ditto lot 3, 122 do. do.
4. ditto lot 4, 122 do. do.
5. ditto lot 5, 67 do. do.
6. ditto lot 6, 135 do. do.
7. ditto lot 7, 74 do. do.
8. ditto lot 8, 74 do. do.
9. ditto lot 9, 177 do. do.
10. ditto lot 10, 122 do. do.
11. ditto lot 11, 122 do. do.
12. ditto lot 12, 122 do. do.
13. ditto lot 13, 122 do. do.
14. ditto lot 14, 122 do. do.
15. ditto lot 15, 122 do. do.
16. ditto lot 16, 122 do. do.
17. ditto lot 17, 122 do. do.
18. ditto lot 18, 122 do. do.
19. ditto lot 19, 122 do. do.
20. ditto lot 20, 122 do. do.

The following lots are in the division of the said Patent, called the Great Mountains, (viz.)

Lot No. 1, contains 6925 acres
Lot No. 2, contains 6222 ditto.

SAMUEL PRINCE, CABINET-MAKER,

At the Sign of the CHEST OF DRAWERS in WILLIAM-STREET, near the North Church in NEW-YORK.

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice. He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers, Bureaus, Dining, Card, and Breakfast, Tea, and book cases, of different sorts, Chairs of many different and new patterns, And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.

DRUMS

MADE and sold by Philip Pelton, upper end of Queen-street, and by Daniel Pelton, in Chapel-street, now called Beekman-street, equal to any that have been imported, for sound or beauty. As said Peltons have great variety on hand, any gentlemen may be served at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. The purchasers may depend upon having their Drums made to sound all.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS,

Removed from his house in Wall-Street, to Beekman-Street, (formerly Chapel-Street) TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, for sale, a large quantity of BOTTLED PORTER, which he will warrant as good as any in London. For cash Twelve shillings per dozen, or Nine if the bottles are returned. Fine BOTTLED CIDER of a peculiar quality and flavour, at Nine shillings per dozen—Cash for empty Quart Bottles.

DRUMS

Of the best Quality, manufactured in America, To be sold by the Printer.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons, who have any accounts unsettled, with the estate of BENJAMIN DOUGLAS, Esq; late of New-Haven, Attorney at Law, deceased, that they immediately send them in to the subscriber, for a speedy adjustment; and that all papers, accounts, &c. that were in the hands of Mr. Douglas, relative to business, or to any cause now depending in court, are delivered into the hands of JOHN TRUMBULL, Esq; Attorney at Law in New-Haven, until further orders and instructions are received.

ELIZABETH DOUGLAS, Executrix.

New-Haven, Dec. 26, 1775.

Just arrived from PHILADELPHIA,

DOCTOR HILL'S newly improved great STOMACHIC TINCTURE, being a very excellent medicine for all weak stomachs, as it procures a good healthy appetite, and a sound digestion; for as most diseases have their origin contracted in a weak stomach, by the use of this Tincture they may be prevented.

Also a fresh quantity of Dr. Hill's American Balm; whose great efficacy is so well known to cure the most inveterate disorder, in the breast, as shortness of breath, colds, coughs, and whooping-coughs in children. Many persons, from a proper use, and continuing the same a reasonable time, have received great benefit and relief, and some have been effectually cured of the most painful rheumatism, cholic, gravel and consumptions.—Doctor Hill's own directions, printed in London, are wrapped about each bottle, the price therein mentioned, is meant sterling money; but for the poor and indigent it is allowed to be sold at New-York, at 2s. 6d. per bottle, or 4s. 6d. by the dozen. To prevent counterfeits, both the balm and tincture are (by appointment) to be sold by Michael Hoffman, Shop-keeper, living in the Broad-Way, near the Oswego-Market, and by none else in this city.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN.

A quantity of German PRUNES,

To be sold by said HOFFMAN.

THREE PENCE per POUND GIVEN BY JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort. Good encouragement given to Journey-men Paper makers, by said Keating. 73—

Newark, December 30, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of the 4th instant, from the subscriber, living in Newark, in the County of Essex, a brown Horse, short and deep low carriage, mostly paces: Had on a good saddle not half worn, with a new fiddle cloth, yellow stripes and red binding. Supposed to be stolen by one James Morrison, who says he was a deserter from the regular service in Boston. He is about five feet eight or nine inches high, had on a light coloured fur coat, black knit breeches, grey ribbed worsted stockings, new shoes, yellow buckles, and light hair.—Whoever secures the thief and horse, that the owner may have him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive Four Pounds Reward, or Forty shillings for the horse, and all reasonable charges, paid by

BENEZER WARD, Junr.

N. B. It is supposed said Morrison is gone towards Philadelphia.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscriber, or to Jacob Rhineclander; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESROSES, Jun. Executor, SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

2701 New-York, August 10, 1775

Just Published, And to be sold by John Holt,

A TREATISE, ENTITLED, Plain Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of WOUNDS and FRACTURES, With a Short APPENDIX on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young military Surgeons in North-America, By JOHN JONES, M. D. Professor of Surgery, King's College, New-York.

Just published, and to be sold by JOHN ANDERSON,

At BECKMAN'S SLIP, A JOURNAL

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

VALENTINE NUTTER, BOOK-BINDER,

Opposite the COFFEE-HOUSE.

JOSEPHUS' WORKS, 4 vols. octavo, neatly bound and lettered, much superior to any that have yet made their appearance, at the moderate price of 30s. per set. He has likewise for sale, day books, all of his own manufacture. As he continues to carry on the book binding business in all its branches, he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, and the public in general, being determined to do his work as cheap and good as can be done in this city. Old books from the country will be done neatly, and returned immediately.

He has yet on hand the following books, Folio and octavo bibles, Blacklock's parables, Burlet on the new testament, Fordyce's sermons to young women, Stackhouse's history of the new testament, 6 vols. Sherlock on Providence, Rolin's ancient history, 10 vols. Guthrie's history of Scotland, 10 vols. Dodridge's regeneration, Sentimental Journal, Arabian tales, 4 vols. Cyrus's travels, Young's works, 4 vols. Row's works, 4 vols. Rumbler, 4 vols. Tatler, 3 vols. McLaurin's sermons, Pugin's progress, Huraphy Clincker, 3 vols. Ambrose looking unto Don Quixote, 2 vols. Jesus, Goodall's Queen Mary, 1 vol. Willon on the Lord's supper, Guardian, 1 vol. Gospel sonnets, Fable of the bees, 1 vol. Scripture songs, Gordon's and Dobson's system of arithmetic, being one of the best now extant, Fordyce's dialogues, 1 vol. Shakespeare's jests, or the Jubilee Jester; being one of the best collections of jests ever published in America, Harvey's dialogues, 3 vols. Watt's palms and hymns either single or together, 80 or plain, Leiland's Demosthenes, 1 vol. Spelling books, primers, Sealing wax, wafers, Conductor Generalis, or Ink powder, pencils, Receipt books, French and English dictionaries, Pocket books, Orderly books, &c. &c.

Like-wise the following PLAYS, Recruiting Officer, West Indian, Beggar's Opera, Mock Doctor, Virgin Unmasked, Romeo and Juliet, Careless Husband, Mourning Bride, Beau's Stratagem.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New-York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth-street, between Market and Chestnut streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, thirty shillings, and out passengers twenty shillings, each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay two pence per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday morning, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New-York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger twenty one shillings, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant,

JOHN MERCEREAU,

New-Jersey, Effex County.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the respective creditors of Daniel Perine, Jun. an insolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the common goal of the free borough and town of Elizabeth, in said county, that they be and appear, before two of the judges of the Inferior Court of common pleas, for the said county of Effex, at the court house in Elizabeth Town, on Monday the nineteenth day of February next, by two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtor's estate should not be made, and he discharged from his confinement; agreeable to an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of said province of New-Jersey, entitled, "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors," made and passed in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign.

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